

Wit and Humor.

THE HUMORS OF THE RAIL.

Passengers by railroad who travel much, have suffered not a little this winter from depletion occasioned by new storms and snow drifts. We chanced to be one of a coachload that was benighted a week or two ago, for about three hours on the New York Central Railroad. A light snow had fallen the night before upon the mass of old snow, and the wind springing up and blowing a gale, the track was filled in a deep cut. As many of knights of the shovel were soon on hand, and while they were quarreling with the drifts, the passengers attempted to "kill time." They succeeded pretty well. An elderly, jowel-looking gentleman took his turn to warn himself by the stove. While enjoying this luxury, he suddenly exclaimed:

"This is the meanest country I was ever in in my life."

Nobody replied to the remark, though he evidently expected that somebody would. Presently he broke out again:

"I never saw such a mean country as this is! I have heard tell of York State before. This is the first time I was ever in it, and I do hope it will be the last."

The remark aroused a dandified gentleman near by, who had been for five minutes engaged in devouring an apple. Said he:

"Don't see what you find to make a fuss about; can't see anything from the windows of the car that is derogatory to New York as a State."

"Can't, eh?" exclaimed our grumbler. "Yes, I can! I see enough to disgust me with it, and to make me wish I had never seen so mean a State as your State is!"

At this a New Yorker freed up and sang out: "See here, my friend! What is the matter with New York?"

"Master," replied the other—"matter enough. Here is New York—the Empire State—the greatest and wealthiest State in the Union."

"We know all that."

"Of course, you do—disputing it; but as I was saying—here in New York, this great State, boasting of her square miles and her millions of population, and yet so mean that she can't afford *three feet of snow as a level!* I detect such a State!"

A roar of laughter followed this unexpected announcement. One old chap sang out—"Hey, Master!"

"Say what?"

"Say this. You talk about snow. Ain't it deep enough for you? How deep is it where you cum from? Where did you come from, any way?"

"Me! I come from the Superior country."

"How deep's the snow up your way?"

"Dope! Bless you, my dear! We don't pretend to live any where where it ain't twenty-two feet on a level—and as to drifts! talk about your Peak of Teneriffe and your Himalayas mountains! Men knolla compared with them!"

They all let "Old Superior" go after that.

Another fellow insisted that the snow was deep enough in Onango County to suit anybody. He said when the third storm came, the school master was boarding out his week with him. He stayed five weeks, and then began to get money. The school house was half a mile away. One morning pedagogue determined to travel out and find the school-house. He started on the crust, and after traversing the usual route, and getting into what he believed to be the immediate vicinity of the school-house, he was dismasted. No building was in sight. He thought at one time he had found it, but the object that attracted his attention turned out to be the top of a maple tree. Searching around further, he suddenly clambered through the snow and landed in the school room! He went through the chimney! Two days afterwards the trustees drew him out with a rope!

"Well!" exclaimed another man, at the end of this year, "this is a winter that Clay and Webster would have enjoyed if they had been alive!"

"Clay and Webster?" cried out a dozen, "what on earth has this winter to do with them?"

"A good deal," he replied: "It is a National winter. It knows no North, no South, no East, no West. They are skating in Florida, buried in New York, all ice and cold on the Mississippi, and are having considerable winter down East."

"Not at this moment, the snow having been cleared away, look! look! I perceived the whistle and the train moved on. An hour was pleasantly killed—*Eastern America*.

Treacherous Tax.—A southerner who boasted that he would "put down Beauchamp, originally a watchmaker, but afterwards the music master and favorite of the royal daughters of Louis Philippe, stopped him one day in the midst of a large group of persons, whom he was just coming out of the royal apartments in court dress, and presented a superb watch to him.

"Sir," said the cavalier, "since you know all about watchmaking, would not be kind enough just to look at my watch? It is out of order."

"Sir," quietly replied Beauchamp, "since I have given up attending to watches, I have become very awkward."

"Pray, sir, do not refuse to oblige me."

"As you will; but I warn you that I am very awkward."

On this he took the watch, held it up, under pretext of examining it, and it dropped on the floor; then, making a low bow to the others, "Sir," said he, "I warn you of my extreme awkwardness," and passed on, leaving the other to pick up the fragments of his broken watch.

A JUGON IN A GUARANTY.—There are many quackquerchers around San Francisco," writes an astute friend. "—In one of them, after he had been elected to the responsible office of Justice of the Peace, it was very well understood what his rule of decision would be in certain cases. When the law was clear, he would decide according to law; but when he was to doubt, his doubts were invariably thrown in favor of his friends. But the Judge once got in a terrible quandary: —A—— and B—— were opposed in a case before him. He passed the bench backwards and forwards tossing his memory safety-chain, utterly at a loss what to do. At last, however, he broke out with, "I was never in such a tight fix in my life. You must settle this case, boys, between you; I can't decide against either of you!"

Now to Sturz.—As Professor H. was taking a walk one day in the beautiful picturesque environs of Edinburgh, he met, one of these beings usually termed fools, and the professor accosted him thus: "How long can a person live without brains?" "Ooh, I didn't want him, sir, but" (mentioning his head) "how long have yo' brain?"

"My good woman," said the doctor, "how is your husband to day?" "Better, sir, doubtless." "I am sorry to say, he is not quite well, and goes to the fiddle." "I thought so," continued the doctor. "The lecture have carried him. Wonderful effect they have. You get the lectures, of course?" "Oh yes, they did him a great deal of good, though he could not take them all."

"Take them all! Why, my good woman, how did you apply them?"

"Oh, I imagined nicely," said the wife, looking quite contrasted with herself. "For variety sake, I killed one half, and made a fly of the other. The first got down very well, but the second made him very sick. But when he took it quite enough," continued she, "among some humor in the doctor's countenance, for he was better the next morning, and to day he is quite well."

"Umph!" said the doctor, with a reprobate shake of the head, "if they have cured him that is sufficient, but they would have been better applied externally."

The woman replied that she would do so the next time; and I doubt not that if ever she throws a sign of unfortunate sickness into her power again, she will make a practice of them.

NEW USE OF AN OLD WORD.—Julius, you say, you have left Mr. Allen and gone to live with Mr. Green. How did you come to do that?" "He urged me," "Who urged you?" "Mr. Allen." "How so?" "With a big boot. I gave his wife sass, and he kicked me off der stoop."

Useful Receipts.

How to Melt China.—From an English newspaper we cut a recipe for mending china, a long time since, and the opportunity having occurred for trying, we found it admirable, the fracture scarcely being visible after the article was repaired. It is thus made: Take a very thin solution of gum arabic in water, and stir into it plaster of Paris until the mixture becomes a viscous paste. Apply it with a brush to the fractured edges, and stick them together. In three days the article cannot again be broken in the same place. The whiteness of the cement renders it doubly valuable.

How to Remove Frost.—Ladies should remember that solution of alum and corrosive subnitrate, applied to frost, will keep it from falling out. An ounce of each of the above ingredients is to be dissolved in a pint of rain water, and the solution applied to the roots of the frost with a sponge, and if possible put some on the heads of the frost. This solution applied to for capes, victuaries, &c., before they are laid full during warm weather, it is said, will effectually prevent the attacks of moths. Many valuable articles of far are destroyed every season by moths; if such articles are treated as described, then hung up to dry in a room for a few days, they may then be wrapped in glazed hats, and laid past with perfect safety. The corrosive subnitrate, a potion, must be kept out of the reach of children and thoughtful persons.

Photography.—The improved process of photography is performed by washing over good led paper with the following liquid: A saturated solution of caustic soda, lime, and dried eggshells of grain size, half a drachm, water, one and a half drachms. When the paper is dry, it is washed over once with a solution containing one ounce of silver or silver nitrate in one ounce of distilled water. The paper is allowed to dry in the dark, and it is fit for use. It can be preserved in a portfolio, and employed at any time in the camera obscura, exposing it to the light from two to eight minutes according to its viscosity. When the picture is taken out of the camera, no trace of paint will be seen. To produce this effect, mix one drachm of a saturated solution of sulphate of iron, with two or three drachms of masticating gum arabic, and brush over the paper evenly with this mixture. In a few seconds the latent images are seen to develop themselves, producing a negative photographic picture. The excess of the iron solution is to be washed off with a sponge whenever the best effect appears. The drawing is then to be soaked a short time in water, and is fixed by washing over with ammonia, or preferably with hypo-sulphite of soda; taking care to wash off the excess of salt. From the pictures thus produced, any number of others, corrected in light and shadow, may be produced by using like emulsified paper, in the common way of transfer in transfer.—*English Paper.*

Maze Wine.—While the making of the best wine requires much care, skill and experience, there is no such mystery in the art as may not be readily overcome by ordinary intelligence, and a due degree of attention. Well ripened and sound fruit is essential for the best quality of wine. The pressing is a simple business. After pressing, success depends upon the proper fermentation of the juice. New clean casks, coated with clean water for a week, or casks used for wine previously, but thoroughly cleaned by water, and fumigated with sulphur. Take these, the juice is to be put until it is about a thousand yards apart, and there was a ram in the camp worthy of the days of Homer. "At this juncture," writes our informant, "Washington made his appearance, whether by accident or design I never knew. I saw none of his aids with him; his black servant was just behind him mounted. He threw the bridle of his own horse into his servant's hands, sprang from his seat, rushed up to the thickness of the mace, seized two fall, brassy ribbons by the thread, keeping them at arm's length, taking to and shaking them."

"As they were from their own province, he may have felt peculiarly responsible for their good conduct; they were engaged, too, in one of those sectional levies which were his especial abhorrence; his repartee most, therefore, have been a vehement one. He was commanding in his earnest moments, but irresistible in his bursts of indignation. On the present occasion, we are told, his appearance and strong handed rebuke put an instant end to the tumult. The combatants dispersed in all directions, and in less than three minutes none remained on the ground but the two he had called."

Frosts and Hail.—We notice a statement that a short time since a貫gleam was placed in a electric aspirin in Berlin, Prussia, to be treated for mental alienation, brought on by the use of hair dye. On examining the article which he had employed, it was ascertained to be composed of lead, mercury and lead oxide. This produced violent pain in the head, and the hair became clearer. The oaks are then to be dried, and the bark tightened. A second, but more moderate fermentation takes place late in the spring. It is better not to bottle for a year or longer after the wine is made. It is after this fit for use and sale. Where the vine is extensively cultivated, wine houses and cellars are established, and it is better that the small cultivator should sell his new pressed juice to the regular wine maker.

The culture of the vine may prove profitable in the United States, there is little doubt. The average annual yield of the crop in the neighborhood of Cincinnati, is stated at 500 gallons of the juice to the acre. This is a work which makes profit, and the profits are probably greater than any of our physicians can boast.

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Proprietary of the Ground.—As when unobtrusively the parson penetrates the ground to a considerable depth, it would be best to soil the ground in which it may be planted; but if that should be considered too troublesome, or to involve too much labor, plough as deep as a strong team can drag your plough into the ground, half a yard; then put on fifteen two-horse carts loaded with well-rotted stable or barnyard manure, per acre, and cross-plough it five or six inches deep. Your ploughing done, harrow the rough, and roll. Your land will then be in a condition to drill in the seed, which is best done by a drilling machine, which makes the drill, drops it in the seed, covers them, and rolls the ground at one and the same operation. The drills to be 10 or 20 inches apart.

If you have not a drilling machine, stretch a line north and south across the land, and draw drifts of the width named above, one inch deep, drift in the seed thinly, and cover with a rake, comprising the earth on the seed with the back of the rake. We have found a bottle convenient to drill into the earth with it.

Proprietary of the Seed.—We prepared the seed for drilling these.—We powdered hot water over them, and let them soak over night. In the morning we drained off the water, and mixed as much plaster, sand and ashes with the seed as were sufficient to separate them; then we mixed two parts sand to one of seeds, just the sand that mixed into a bottle, which we kept well shaken as we drilled in the seed from its mouth. We took pains to drift in the seed as thinly as practicable, and to cover over them a compact mass of the parts mixed, one part plaster and one part ashes, before covering them, then covered with the rakes, and compressed the earth deeply upon the seed with the back part of the rake.

Answers to Riddles in Ladders.—In a country thing that the man is in all England; where duty it is to know most about crime, has been hard to say, that he finds more and more to occupy in men, and thinks better of human nature, even after touching it through his great prophecies and intolerable courses. "—It is the man who has been most of his who is judgment of his fellow men. —"—Mincing people have, in most cases, been made mincemeat by having too much. But go on, thinking the heat you can of mankind; working the modus you can of them, never spending than because they will not be won over you"; and, even then, being sure that, think as gently and as kindly as you can, you have doubt but a small measure of tolerance to your fellow-men.—"—dinner helps in Foster's Magazine, Feb. 1860.

Answers to Riddles in Ladders.—The invincibility and size of these may be greatly promoted and increased; if in times of drought attention be paid to watering them every alternate afternoon. When in flower, the water must not be permitted to touch the flowers.—"—American Farmer.

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Answers to Riddles in Ladders.—Ordinary steel bars weigh from 12 to 15 cwt., riding or carriage-bars in 19 to 21 cwt. Amongst the heavy weights was a bar which belonged to the Corcoran Company, and weighed 150 cwt.; one of the heaviest horses in London belongs to Sir John Corcoran, and the horses, which weight out ten tons.

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APPEAL OF THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—The American Colonization Society have issued an appeal to the friends of the cause for the purpose of raising \$5,000. About one hundred slaves are now offered their freedom, upon condition that the society will send them to Liberia. To purchase the freedom of these slaves, they may well require with the outfit, \$50,000—and yet by the liberality of their masters, it will only require one-tenth of that amount to set them free upon the shores of Liberia. We are pleased to learn that the settlement at Liberia is in a flourishing condition. In order to escape the unhealthy influences of the coast—so unfavorable to emigrants—the society contemplates the establishment of a colony for new settlers back upon the Bass Highlands. As a means of civilizing Africa, and of affording an instant opportunity of relief to these free-colored people who desire to escape the heavy weight of prejudice which now rests upon them in this country, we think the cause of African colonization well deserving the support of the philanthropist and the Christian.

MOSES VENNER.—It is now stated that if the ladies should raise a sufficient amount of money to purchase Mount Vernon, and should hand it over to the State of Virginia, and if Virginia should be willing to make the purchase, Mr. Washington would have no objection to selling.

If the money is to be raised however in all portions of the Union, there is a reasonablem in the money being handed over the United States—if handed to anybody. Would Mr. Washington be willing to sell Mount Vernon, in such a case, to the government of the Union?

New Publications.

VALENTINE AND SONS delivered at the Eighth Annual Fair, New York, the following books of Pennsylvania, March 1st, 1860. By ISAAC H. WARD, Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy.

From this Address we copy the following remarks upon the trials incident to the exiled post of the physician: "With a heart enlightened by Divine truth, and moulded in the spirit of the Gospel, you will learn to bear those trials with a manly temper, and find they but strengthen and develop in you virtuous principles. Without this moral discipline, everything at times will seemingly go wrong, and rob you of peace of mind. A short introduction into business will be considered into neglect, and a want of just appreciation of your professional ability; which will vex a youngster, and baffle in you more scenes of feeling. At other times, those very trials and temptations will call into exercise the passions and appetites of our nature, that will threaten your ruin. In view of such perils, we commend to you the Scriptures of truth. Not as a novitiate, nor a novice, but as the appropriate drift of a teacher, addressing those, his pupils, just embarking on the voyage of life, do we commend them to you. They are the best chart you can consult on the voyage. A chart with perfect rules for the government of your conduct, and that will make plain to you every duty you owe to yourselves and your fellow men. But we believe your being was to terminate with the close of life, we would still say to you, you will nowhere else find solitude so many and such excellent precepts as you will find here. Principles of prudence, that will crown with success your worldly pursuits—principles for the government of your passions, and the moderation of your desires, that will secure your personal happiness—principles regulating your conduct to your fellow men, that will add to your usefulness in life. Its teachings simply in relation to this world are invaluable, for no where else can you find human nature more graphically delineated, and the springs of its actions of men more perfectly unfolded to your view."

BIOGRAPHICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL MAP OF IOWA, Published by J. H. Colton & Co., New York.

A LADY'S SECOND JOURNAL ROUND THE WORLD, from London to the Cape of Good Hope, Bombay, Java, Sumatra, Celebes, Ceylon, the Maldives, Siam, California, Panama, Peru, Ecuador, and the United States. By Mrs. H. Pfeiffer. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York.

The PATRIOTIC AND THE WEATHER: A Guide to its Changes. By T. B. Butler. New York: D. Appleton & Co. For sale by T. B. Butler.

THE LETTERS OF LADY MARY WORSTWELL, Volume II. Edited by Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, author of "Woman's Record," etc. New York: Mason Brothers. For sale by T. B. Peterson, Philadelphia.

THE TEACHER: Moral Influences employed in the Instruction and Government of the Young. By Jacob Abbott. New York: Harper & Brothers.

CONSTITUTION; OR, THE MIND-HORN. A Domestic Story. By W. Gilmore Simms, Esq. New York: J. B. Root. For sale by Chatto, Doderer, & Philpot.

FLORENCE REVEALED; OR, The Last Days of the Republic. Translated from the Italian of Lodovico D'Angelis, by a Lady. Boston: Wm. Y. Brewster. For sale by T. B. Peterson, Philadelphia.

"90 & '48. The Modern Revolutionary History and Literature of Ireland. By John Savage. New York: J. S. Redfield. For sale by Chatto, Doderer, & Philpot.

CHARACTERS, or, Women's Trials and Triumphs. By Louis J. Currie. New York: Dutton & Liveright. For sale by T. B. Peterson, Philadelphia.

ITALIAN BOOTS AND PAPAS AND PRINCIPLES, Some FOREIGN AMERICAN SPEECHES. By James Jackson Jones. New York: Harper & Brothers.

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF ANATOMY. By James G. Moffat, Professor of Medicine in the College of New Jersey, Princeton. Cincinnati: Moore, Wilstach, Eddy & Co. For sale by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

AT HOME AND ABROAD; OR, TRAVELS IN AMERICA AND EUROPE. By Margaret Fuller Ossoli, Author of "Woman in the Nineteenth Century," etc. Edited by her brother, Arthur B. Fuller. Boston: Crosby, Nichols & Co. For sale by T. B. Peterson, Philadelphia.

THE CHINESE MOUNTAINS: A HISTORY OF VARIETIES. By Blythe White, Jr. New York: Dutton & Liveright. For sale by Parry & McMillan, Philadelphia.

MARSHAL'S REVIEW; OR, FREDERIC KLEINER. By Friedrich List. Translated from the German by Dr. A. Miller; including the Notes of the French Translation by Henri Schleier; with a Preliminary Note and Notes by Stephen Colwell. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

THE RED AND THE GREEN: A HISTORY OF VARIOUS. By John Leopold Motley. In three volumes. New York: Harper & Brothers.

ESSAYS ON THE LIFE OF THE PATRIARCHS. By John Todd, D. D. Northampton: Hopper & Son, Philadelphia. Price 12 cents.

HERBAL REMEDIES. A Monthly Review of Medical Science, April, 1860. Philadelphia: Blanchard & Son.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF THE MUSICAL SCIENCES. April, 1860. Philadelphia: Blanchard & Son.

THE PERSONAL, and other Poems. By JOHN G. WHITING, author of "Fisher & Friends." The leading poem in this volume is "The Panorama," "now in us, and is a very fine poem, though it strikes us rather unequal. Some passages fairly startle us with a splendor of inspiration worthy the prophet bard of the olden time. It opens with a picture distinct; and boldness of the glorious land of the West—as it ought to be, and we trust will be, when the twentieth century rounds a few more decades!"

"For now as ever, perdition and cold, Death the dead angel of the future hold, Evil and good before us, with as voice, O warning look to guide us in our choice; With spiritual banners outreaching through the gloom, The shadowy contracts of the coming doom."

"A song with words of music, touching all, The heart of every child, the still stream's fall, The organ's past along its quivering rail, The swell of mystery, the reverent whitened pane, Amonging the shadows of the pale moon, The shadows of half-shadows, the dim scene, The steamborne signal, and the dip of darkness, Now the curtains rise from off a land,

Fair as God's garden. Broad on either hand, The golden shades glimmer in the sun, And the red morn makes the day bright,

With bright eyes and hedge-grown living green, With steeped heights and shaded vales and woods, The shepherds murmuring with their like-like ewes,

The brook's low-toned whisper in the grotto's storm, The pale-faced house-sparrow through the leaves, Where live again, around the Western earth,

The honest old-time virtues of the North, Where the little honest ones sleep with the day, And well-paid labor counts his task a play,

And the fresh green of the white tree, Of diverse sorts and differing names the shrine, In these with both, whether outward shrine, Like varying stanzas of the same hymn,

Frees a prairie's sword and cities' brawn, A thousand church-spirens with the air Of the main Sabbath, with their sign of power."

In the course of this poem we find the following relative to the bleeded poetical and reformative career of the author:

"On, on, of choler, for themes of public wrong I love the green and pleasant fields of song, The mild, sweet woods, which nature adorns, For griding man and bitter laugh of sin,

More dear to me song of private worth, More dear to me song of private worth,

Songs of pastoral, of pastoral lands,

And some hours lonely, through whose misty glade Will the dim ghosts of maturing wiles."

Such a strain follows immediately after: "Summer by the Lake-Side" is the quietest of idyls. An Edie-like repose broods over it. It breathes out the luxury of utter rest, as it may be felt in silent intervals of seclusion from the tumult of the battle of life—

"Reproach through you, oh mortal friends! With mine your solemn spirit blends,

And life no more hath separate ends."

"I read each mountain sign, I know the voice of wave and pine,

And I am one, and ye are none."

Lily's burden falls, its discord cease, I have no strength to bear the load,

But I have still my shield, and my spear,

And some hours lonely, through whose misty glade Will the dim ghosts of maturing wiles."

The tribute to Burns is one of the most beautiful things in the volume; written with loving warmth, with enthusiastic appreciation, as of one who had thrown such freshness and glory over life as might well fit for his heroes.

"Old man and cramp, as he does, I now see the Mae spring;

No more uncommon or obscure,

The child of God's baptizing!"

"With clearer eyes I saw the world,

Of life among the lowly;

The child at his Master's birth,

Had made my own home."

"Taliesin" is one of our especial favorites. The passage that answers all apprehensions of the future with the great and perfect love that casts out fear is so entirely to our mind that we must quote it:

"... For a little space,

Will the great preserver, then be snare as one

Who, suddenly grasping with a hating thought,

Which turns the soul to the dark depths of the dark

terrors, terror, pain, striking, light."

"What if God's will arrange this hence to Heav'n?"

"... What if the stranger, chieflly, be He?"

"I cannot meet the presence of the Lord;

Ourselves, held bold upon

His dear Humanity; the other, Love,

Chooses His Divinity; we where I go,

He goes; and better he-would Hell with him

Than guides bad Fortune without."

"My Dream" is a poem of exquisite finish, too perfect to be marred by quotation. "The Bachelor Boy" is delightfully fresh and natural, blown through and through by country breeze, a pure, unguessed-of youth's memories from the childhood heart of the poet. "The Ranger," a simple story of faithful love, charms our ear with the whiteness of its verity.

We quote Dr. Dyer's impression of the Zoological Gardens in London, uniting heartily with his desire that the chief cities of our country, Philadelphia especially, could be enriched with similar establishments:

May 11. To day we spent several hours at the zoological gardens, in Regent's Park; one of the most attractive places in London; and one of the most useful for public resort. We found many additional attractions to this inferior establishment, since our last visit there in 1859. It now forms the largest, and choicest collection of rare and curious animals, in the world, and for neatness and order in its arrangements, is unequalled by any other.

There are now over 1,000 species of birds, and

over 1,000 species of mammals, reptiles, fishes, and insects.

And green trees of classic bays;

Nowhere else, so far.

With a tender look sometime,

Let me share my charmed heart bay."

"Maud Muller" has been very much liked. It is a page of the heart's tragic love more sweetly rendered. We have heard it read in low express voice full of appreciation by a lady, herself one of the royal line of genius, whose life has been full of trouble and sorrow. A sound as of dropping tears in her voice conveys with touching reality the deep pathos of the story, and the concluding lines, so impressively mournful, were fully saluted out—

"Then took her bushes of life again,

Saying only, 'It might have been.'

"Also for madam, said for Judge,

For rich nephew and household drudge;

"Give pity them both;" and pity on all,

Who relish the dreams of youth small.

"For all the words of tongue or pen,

The world have them."

"Ah, well! for no ill event happe him,

Deeply buried from human eye."

"And, in the bower, angel may

Build the couch from its grave away."

The NEW YORK AMERICAN REVIEW, April, 1860. Boston: Crosby, Nichols & Co.

The NEW YORK REVIEW, February, 1860. American Review. New York: Charles Scribner & Co.

For these periodicals we are indebted to W. H. Elcker.

The AMERICAN JOURNAL OF THE MUSICAL SCIENCES. April, 1860. Philadelphia: Blanchard & Son.

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The AMERICAN JOURNAL

ADULTERATION OF FOOD.

The Committee of the British Parliament, appointed to investigate this subject, are still engaged upon it, and hold frequent meetings. As doubtless there is a great amount of similar adulteration in the United States, we think the testimony given before them very important. We have a practical object in view—which is to show the necessity of the appointment of *Food and Drug Inspectors* in every district of the Union. The following testimony was given at the last meeting of the Parliamentary Committee:—

Mr. W. Kinnearson was the first witness. He said he was the manager of a flour mill at Louth, established by a society for the benefit of the people. The society was established in 1847, in consequence of the general failing as to the dearth and impurity of food. It consisted of 5,190 members, chiefly of the working classes, and the amount of business done was nearly £50,000 per annum, representing a quantity of 600 barrels of grain per week. They supplied 400 families, numbering about 20,000 persons. They found that flour was very generally adulterated. The society was established under Mr. Slaney's Provident Act. They did not limit their customers to shareholders, and it was quite open. They sold perfectly pure. They bought the best wheat, and a Board of Directors was appointed to see that no mixture took place in the process of manufacture. Their agents could not mix anything without it being found out. If any agent was discovered mixing, he would be immediately dismissed from his situation. They were unable to restrain their business, as their grading stores were now employed night and day, and they were unable to expand their productive power. Many convictions had taken place in the neighborhood of Louth for the adulteration of flour. When this society was established there was considerable opposition on the part of the millers.

Dr. Schobold, of Dublin, was examined.

He had had some experience in that district as to the existence of adulteration. In the first place

as to bread, as this most important.

Bread was generally adulterated, and the bakers who ad-

mitted they used inferior amounts of flour to 120 loaves—a quantity that he considered most injurious to the human system.

Alum had a most injurious effect on the teeth and gums, and the continuance of its use would also materially affect the stomach and bowels.

Alum destroyed the taste of bread, and caused it to crumble away.

Alum is extremely used in bread, by those who do not render it so nutritious.

That is to say, it is not nutritious.

That is to say, it is

LANCES AT MY LAST CRUISE.
WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST,
BY A. S. NAVAL OFFICER.

THE U. S. BASH OF WAR FORCES—HOW SHE WAS LAST SEEN, AND HOW SUPPORTED TO HAVE BEEN LOST.

It is amazingly a heartless thing to open old wounds, to recall afflictions to anguished hearts whose frantic throbbings have been partially quieted by the soothing hand of time, or by faith in a Supreme and Merciful Being. And yet, as in the present case, it is not so in reality, for the deeper the affliction cast upon loving hearts, the more intense is their longing to know everything in regard to the source from which their affliction sprang.

The present subject is one which, to my knowledge, has never been fully opened to the public. The mothers, wives, and friends of the lost ones only know that they are lost; they weep away and have not returned. Dark rumor feeds name, with its blighting frown, to be followed by the official and meagre announcement: "The *Porpoise* is lost," nothing more; stricken hearts turn in their aching depths from this measured statement, and find comfort, however glantly, in any and everything connected with the last moments of the lost ones. It is for the melancholy satisfaction of these mourners relatives that I now write upon this chapter which to me also was fraught with the loss of friends.

Any one who was at all interested in the *Porpoise*, in the results of her cruise, or in any individual of her crew of over seventy souls, is probably aware of the nature of the service upon which she was engaged. A hazardous and thankless undertaking, loaded with unusual peril, toil, and exposure, but productive of results to the mercantile world fully commensurate with these evils. She was in about one of the five surveying vessels which left the port of New York in the summer of 1855, on their wandering cruise, commanded by Commander C. Ringgold, and which in September of the following year found themselves anchored in the harbor of Hong-Kong, China, preparatory to a continuation of their arduous work. This time, however, we were to cruise under another commander and with fewer ships.

Thinking she might have scuttled with the wind on the opposite quarter from ourselves, and then got below the horizon, the fact of her being out of sight was simply reported to the commander, and we ran on through the night expecting to see her with daylight, or at any rate in full company when nearing our destined port. Daylight however came, with nothing of the *Porpoise*; the Bonin Islands appeared on the horizon, and still she had not been seen. There was a Typhoon which surpassed any hurricane we had yet experienced in fury; with mast houses and lower yards on deck, we dragged four anchors ahead, and were forced to keep below the hull walls for protection from its destroying violence.

This destructive storm lasted more than twenty-four hours, and when its power was expended, there was but one opinion in the ship—if the *Porpoise* was out in that gale, she has gone down."

Now that this tempest did carry on its wings what was left but one opinion in the ship—if the *Porpoise* was out in that gale, she has gone down.

And this is all! This gloomy narrative, which was laid before us on our return to Hong-Kong, contains in its mournful lines all that is known of the fate of the time worn old brig, and her crew of near a hundred souls.

The subsequent search which was undertaken by the *Hancock*, and which in which we participated at the imminent peril of our ship and lives, resulted in nothing save disappointment, risk, and loss of time. That dense and progressing fog which enveloped her struggling frame in its shroud-like embrace, probably veiled from the stricken eyes of her respecting Comptroller, the unequal conflict which we saw between man's God-like brain on the one side, and the power of the elements and some unknown accident on the other. That brig and the man who controlled her slighted movements with the iron will of well balanced health, had now rested on the ocean's breast, had not some fatal injury overtaken them against which all ordinary precautions were of no avail. Peace eternal seemed to be the glorious names of those who sank with the *Porpoise*, and to those stricken hearts whose every hope, whose fond longings for an earthly reunion are buried with them in their restless grave!

A BEAUTIFUL MUSE.—I mentioned two days since, as a contemporary, the beautiful Madame de Castiglione, wife of a Piedmontese chamberlain. M. de Castiglione is also secretary to the Piedmontese legation here. She is, undeniably, one of the most surprisingly beautiful creatures ever beheld, and drives the whole of the diplomatic and official world out of its senses. Her husband some years since married a wife hideous to the last degree, but enormously rich. She died, and M. de Castiglione was left heir to all her wealth; upon which he declared he would marry the most beautiful woman he could meet with. He has done so; and nothing can go beyond the episode of Madame de Castiglione's loves.

B. de Marly, after his ball of the other night, reappeared, right and left, that he had found the same loves.

He is a tall, thin, dark, and rather pale man, with a single little wood. This tickles the Emperor's fancy exceedingly; and, the day before yesterday, he had a wager with the Empress that he would force Madame de Castiglione into speaking. Whether he will do so, or how he will do so, is more than I can tell, but there remains the threat.

THE PURIFICATION OF SUGAR BY ANTS.—If the juice of the sugar cane—the common syrup as expressed by the mill—is exposed to the air, it gradually evaporates, yielding a light brown residue, like the ordinary Muscovado sugar of the best quality. If not protected, it is presently absorbed by ants, and in a short time it, as it were, converted into white crystalline sugar, the ants having reduced it by removing the darker portion, probably preferring that part from its containing sanguineous matter. The process, I may remark, prefers brown sugar to white; they say its evaporation power is greater; to doubt its surprising quality is greatest, and therefore as an article of diet deserving the preference. In reducing sugar, it is advisable to use, instead of soap, the following preparation: A quarter of a pound of bay-moss and two pounds of bran boiled in rain-water, until the flour is of the consistency of thick cream.

Fraction with the hand, or a flatish roll of flax, render the skin brilliant, supple, and soft, and are in many respects superior to the frankincense. In growing girls the skin has a tendency to become rough and scaly; when this is the case, it is advisable to rub, instead of soap, the following preparation: A quarter of a pound of bay-moss and two pounds of bran boiled in rain-water, until the flour is of the consistency of thick cream.

one of the change to run back to and around the mouth of the river, the latter being narrow, and had not yet reached our way many hours when we were again headed off by the hawking gale, and forced to stand still or return to the northward. The latter was adopted, and arriving once more in the vicinity of the Pemba Islands, we met with the same treatment as before, upon which Commander Rogers determined to leave both vessels, and let the gale blow by.

Then we passed a day or more, enveloped with thick fog, and keeping company with great difficulty.

The total absence of the sun, combined with the existence of strong and unknown currents, rendered our position uncertain in the extreme. Islands and rocks supposed to be erroneously located on the imperfect charts, were likely to show themselves with the slight lifting of the fog, and at times it blew with such force as to render breathing difficult. At length Rogers, tired of waiting for the gale to break, and taking advantage of a slight change of weather, made signal to the *Porpoise* to "wear ship and follow the motions of the *Vincennes*." The latter vessel now pointed her head to the southward, and ran before the gale at the rate of twelve knots, followed by a heavy rolling sea, while the former after answering the signal with usual alacrity, obeyed R. in so singular and tardy a manner, as to attract the attention of every one on deck.

She looked like a vessel attempting to work without a rudder, and struggling to rid her decks of a heavy sea, shipped while engaged in the act.

It was at this moment when a hundred eyes rested upon her, that a heavy fog bank enveloped her in its advancing folds; since then we have looked for her in vain. We expect as a matter of course when the bark should blow by, to see her a mile or more in our wake, and were surprised but not at all fearful upon being disappointed.

Thinking she might have scuttled with the wind on the opposite quarter from ourselves, and then got below the horizon, the fact of her being out of sight was simply reported to the commander, and we ran on through the night expecting to see her with daylight, or at any rate in full company when nearing our destined port. Daylight however came, with nothing of the *Porpoise*; the Bonin Islands appeared on the horizon, and still she had not been seen. There was a Typhoon which surpassed any hurricane we had yet experienced in fury; with mast houses and lower yards on deck, we dragged four anchors ahead, and were forced to keep below the hull walls for protection from its destroying violence.

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PICCO.

FOOLS AND WISE MEN.

When the festive board you sit
Where flows the sparkling wine,
That gives the taste to drink so sweet,
That's when your beverage should suffice.
To cheer both great and small;
That feels with drink the maddening rep.
But wise men sit not all.

For work at play remember too
This sacred rule to mind,
Your work should be for active code,
Your play for quiet pastime had;
Then, though you have a merry heart,
Forget not, lest you fail.
That fools will sport in wicked ways,
But wise men sit not all.

And when to youth's advancing hours
You feel yourself alone,
And seek some woman's trusting heart,
That gives you all your own;
Remember, if your partner room,
These points will prove your wisdom's sum,
But wise men sit not all.

And if deceived by fair pretences
Of friendship in your kind,
Then give to judge your fellow men
With a discerning mind;
A faithful friend shall bring you bliss,
A false friend will bring you curse;
For fools indulge in evil ways,
But wise men sit not all.

And for your neighbor's weal or woe
Her have a kindly care,
Remember what is safe for you
May lead him to despair;
Then pause before you take a step,
For you cause a brother's fall,
For you bring to shame those close,
But wise men sit not all.

In all your pleasure, with men
You're not a constant star,
To let the good to walk aright,
The wandering to reclaim;
Each bear appetite to check,
Let it should work your thrall;
For fools indulge in evil ways,
But wise men sit not all.

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With a discerning mind;

A faithful friend shall bring you bliss,

A false friend will bring you curse;

For fools indulge in evil ways,

But wise men sit not all.

And for your neighbor's weal or woe
Her have a kindly care,
Remember what is safe for you
May lead him to despair;

Then pause before you take a step,

For you cause a brother's fall,

For you bring to shame those close,

But wise men sit not all.

And when to youth's advancing hours
You feel yourself alone,
And seek some woman's trusting heart,
That gives you all your own;

Remember, if your partner room,

These points will prove your wisdom's sum,

But wise men sit not all.

And if deceived by fair pretences
Of friendship in your kind,
Then give to judge your fellow men
With a discerning mind;

A faithful friend shall bring you bliss,

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A Horus Darrow.—It was lately remarked that an exceedingly brilliant auditory, among which were many very elegantly dressed ladies, had given a lecture on the "Art of Painting," delivered by one of the most distinguished chemists of the age. After witnessing a number of experiments and hearing of the marvels of science a young lady grew fatigued and requested her hostess to let her go home.

"My love," said the gentleman, on reaching the large plate outside, "wipe your cheek, there's a large blue spot upon it."

The lady, much surprised, turned to look at her hostess in the mirror. She saw that the veins upon her cheeks were almost parched to a blue, in consequence of the chemical decomposition occasioned by the gas the professor had used in his lecture. The young girl, however, in her fear and other bad vibrations, had thought that she should find herself enveloped upon the other ladies in the hall. So suddenly, the house closing at this moment, the audience began to whisper, and the girls, who had been so interested in the lecture, now fled from the sight of yellow, blue, black, violet and other colors, which now made their appearance in the room. Some of the ladies who had manifested their thoughts very evidently, ran away, while others, who had been more modest, remained to witness the effect of the professor's words. It is whispered that a lecture from the professor would produce similar effects in other cities besides Berlin. That should be well welcomed should he visit Paris.—*Paris Letter.*

Kansas Entries to Seven Congress.—As a result, Kansas met in Topeka, S. C., entries were read from Mr. Atchison, saying among other things: "It is understood by all parties that the fight will begin in the Spring; that he at all times means to move about about a city. That the other states will be called in, that they have taken steps to provide for those who come into the Territory without means of support." Mr. Trudwell made the principal speech, and requested that Kansas should be admitted to the Union, which he avowed was his object, as he believed. It is to Mr. Atchison's best, he said,

He came to the Union on the north for the South to come to voice. The only chance is to make Gen. Atchison in the way of next and meanest fighting. If there is not a fight before the meeting of the Convention to prepare a constitution for Kansas, the Union will be pre-empted.

The Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer reported the arrival in that city, on the 2nd inst., of Mr. Jefferson Bullock, a abolitionist, with a company of negroes from Kansas. He had been sent by the New South Committee, Mr. Bullock, of the State. A military reception, speeches, &c., signified the occasion, and the emigrants increased by the addition of about thirty persons.

On the 2d instant, by the Rev. William Barnes, Mr. Wm. E. Moore, to Miss Mary A. Litchfield, both of this city.

MARRIAGES.

Marriage notices must always be accompanied by a responsible name.

AN THE 2d instant, by the Rev. A. Atwood, Mr. William Johnson, to Miss Mary J. Howell, both of this city.

ON THE 3d instant, by the Rev. John J. Jones, Mr. Jacob F. Johnson, to Miss Elizabeth Cunningham, both of this city.

ON THE 3d instant, by the Rev. Mr. Myer M. Jackson, to Miss Anna Burton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, of Philadelphia.

ON THE 3d instant, by the Rev. C. H. D. D. D., to Miss Anna E. Miller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Wagner, both of this city.

ON THE 4th instant, by the Rev. Mr. John G. Gillett, to Miss Anna J. Jones, both of this city.

ON THE 5d instant, by the Rev. A. J. Whiting, Mr. Malcom R. Haines, of Atlantic County, N. J., to Mary F. Wernberg, of Philadelphia.

ON THE 5d instant, by the Rev. George Chandler, Mr. Andrew Kettell, to Miss Amy E. Foster, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Foster, both of this city.

ON THE 5d instant, by the Rev. Mr. W. Howard, Mr. George Schatz, Jr., to Miss Elizabeth Kershaw, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Schatz, both of this city.

ON THE 5d instant, by the Rev. Mr. J. V. Ashton, Mr. George F. Peale, to Miss Pearson, both of this city.

ON THE 5d instant, by the Rev. Mr. W. G. Cuthbertson, Mr. W. H. Barnard, to Miss Mary F. Barnard, both of this city.

ON THE 5d instant, by the Rev. Mr. W. H. Moore, Mr. Robert Limington, to Rachel A. Weston, both of this city.

ON THE 5d instant, by the Rev. Mr. John Cook, Dr. D. R. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Allen, Canon of the Cathedral, to Miss Mary C. Allen, daughter of this city.

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DEATHS.

Notices of Deaths must always be accompanied by a responsible name.

IN NEW YORK CITY.—Mr. W. A. Burritt, son of Joseph Capras, of W. A. Burritt, Esq., and his wife, died yesterday morning. He was 21 years old.

ON THE 5d instant, Mrs. CATHERINE FAHEY, widow of the late John Fahey, of John Fahey, 100 Nassau street, Chelsea, county, Pa., aged 70 years.

ON THE 5d instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH KIRK, aged 85 years.

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HADDOCK & DILEY'S WATCH AND JEWELRY EMPORIUM.

FOR THE NEWS.
THREE DAYS LATER FROM PARIS.—THE PEACE
CONFERENCE.—INTERVIEWED BY PRESS
MEMBERS IN SEARCH OF THE PACIFIC.

The steamer Washington, from Bremen and Southampton, arrived at New York on the 15th, well laden with stores for the mounting of the 25th, and Liverpool on the 16th.

The steamer America had not arrived out when the Washington sailed.

The protocol of peace had not been signed at the latter date, and the Conference was hampered by the difficulties raised by Prussia.

Peace was, however, substantially certain.

According to the London Times the cause of the difficulties in the Paris Conference was a demand made by the French Plenipotentiaries to be satisfied sign the truce in the same footing and in the same character as if Prussia had been a party to the alliance throughout. It is said that Russia supports the Prussian pretensions.

The Conference took place at the meeting on the 2nd of March. An armistice was signed on the 24th, but nothing has transpired of what took place. The opinion that the Peace Conference would ultimately resolve itself into an European Congress is strongly held.

The London Times' Correspondence says that the war party still cherish hopes that the negotiations will break down. It may suit us. They doubtless consider they have done enough to force the French to give up their revenge the reverse of 1812, moreover they can not afford a war as England can. Their army, however numerous in paper, is dwindling rapidly from the snare and vice, which are playing sad havoc with it.

The British Ministry is stated to be 120 per day, and frequently exceeds it.

The British Government has dispatched two steam frigates in search of the Pacific, of which no tidings had reached England.

The Times states that the Danish Commissioner had submitted to the Copenhagen Conference the proposal for the capitalization of the Sound Dues, fixing the sum at \$5,000,000, six dollars as the minimum sum which Denmark would accept.

The writer states further, that the United States having declined taking any part in the Conference, the question would, in all probability, be resolved without their co-operation.

Mr. Buchanan designed leaving Southampton on the 7th of April, in the steamer Arago, for New York.

Mr. Buchanan, gone to Paris, accompanied by Mr. Campbell, the American Consul at London, and Mr. T. C. Tammes, Consul General at Southampton. He designed to return to the Hague before starting on his return to the United States.

The Allies had commenced the demolition of the embankments and lines around Sebastopol.

Large scale is increasing his army is Anatolia.

General Mouton has sent reinforcements via the Caspian Sea and Tiflis.

The City of Parma, Italy, has been again laid under siege, owing to the frequent disturbances and the want of supplies.

Sir Hyde Parker, the commander of the English Naval Forces in the East Indies, died at Devonport on the 21st of March.

Sir Henry Pottinger died at Malta on the 18th of March.

Advice from Hamburg states that Commerce Watson had declared all the Russian Baltic ports to be under blockade.

Advices from Persia state that Dost Mohammed had taken the city of Candahar and that Persian troops were marching against him.

A telegram despatched from Jassy states that a courier, who was the bearer of a formal demand for the name of the Principality addressed to Constantine, had been captured.

Advices from Nikolaev state that a communication had arrived there from St. Petersburg, on the 4th of March, and immediately commenced operations for the abandonment of that place as a military depot. It is stated that it would be a fire post.

LIVERPOOL, March 11.—COTTON MARKET.—Prices easier, but not greatly lower, except for lower qualities; better qualities closed steady. The case for new days is \$1.00, including 10c tax on specie and exports.

The Manchester markets are steady, without change in prices.

COTTON.—The market has been dull, with a decided tendency to decline, and the price of the best and Southern also at 10c a lb.

Markets declined a bit. The market closed quiet and steady.

Advices from Liverpool state that the market was quiet, without change in quotations.

HALIFAX, April 14.—The Steamship Cambria, with Liverpool dates to the 25th ultimo, arrived this morning. Her voyage was delayed by adverse winds.

The Peace Congress has not yet accomplished the object which it assembled, although it is announced that all the difficulties are now surmounted, and that the treaty will be signed in a few days.

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HOBART, Tasmania.—The Chicago Democratic press states that a well-known New York merchant was recently forcibly taken from a steamboat on the Missouri river, by a party of armed men, who mistook him for Gen. Robinson. His captors at once made preparations to the him to a long and painful death.

The captain of the vessel, who was a son of a Captain of the Missouri, and son of a veteran, informed the man Lally on the 10th of last week, that he is worth his weight in gold, and may safely be pronounced the noblest of his race.

KANSAS MATTERS.—The Chicago Democratic press states that a well-known New York merchant was recently forcibly taken from a steamboat on the Missouri river, by a party of armed men, who mistook him for Gen. Robinson. His captors at once made preparations to the him to a long and painful death.

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CONTRACT.—For Governor (in but one town) Ingahn (Dem.) has 82,020 Minor (American) 20,361, Wells (Rep.) 6,016; Rockwood (Whig) 1,200; State. The House stands 104 Democrats; Opposition 127. The Senate is composed of 9 Democrats to 12 Opposition. Ingahn, the Democratic candidate for Governor, lacks 1,000 of an election by the people. The American State Ticket probably will be elected by the Legislature.

A Kansas Committee is making arrangements for the establishment of a line of steamers from Alton, Illinois, to Kansas, for the transit of the Northern emigrants. The Committee will proceed to Chicago and Pittsburg to perfect their arrangements.

THE REPUBLICAN.—(The *Moldavians* of No. 303.)

The Rev. Mr. Carroll (No. 28), Republican of the 28th Cong., has written to Dr. Miller, a painful case of death from the bite of a ravid tick that occurred in York township on last Sabbath. The victim was a child—a bright boy, about six years old. He was brought to Dr. Miller, who applied a poultice, and the boy recovered.

Dr. Miller, however, was unable to get a physician to call on the boy, and the parents were compelled to go to the hospital.

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